





CONCLUSION.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 17.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT—Judge Grier—The Circuit Court met this morning, according to adjournment, for the purpose of taking some action in reference to the remainder of the prisoners charged with treason. The jurors summoned in the case were called.

District Attorney Ashmead, said—that he desired to inform the Court that, in reference to the remaining

National Anti-Slavery Standard.

LETTER FROM JUDGE JAY.

Anti-Slavery Society, by their course, placed the Anti-Slavery cause in a humiliating position before the country; but of course we do not mean, in saying this, to impeach the motives of Judge Jay, or to be wanting in that deference due his character, his po-

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Miss Holley, we are glad to hear, will not cease her valuable services because she loses her companion for a season. She will probably join Messrs. Pillsbury and Ford. We have no doubt of hearing of, as we so often hear of, her success.

The Marshal replied, that perhaps it would be just well for him to restate what Judge Grier had just stated. On the morning of the 27th of November (Thanksgiving day), the Court having adjourned over that day, I visited the prison to look after and learn the condition of the United States prisoners. While engaged in that duty, I was requested to aid in cutting up and preparing for distribution amongst them certain provisions sent to the prison for them by a citizen of Philadelphia county, which I did, and was then invited to partake of the meal. I did so partake, and after

*To the Honourable General Assembly of the State of  
Rhode Island*

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the  
United States.

Our thanks are due Martin Robinson, Esq., of this city, and Dr. Peleg Clarke of Coventry, for donations of valuable files of papers. Mr. Robinson, six volumes of the *Liberator*, and two of the *Anti-Slavery Standard*. Dr. Clarke, three volumes of the *Liberator*. We would solicit like favours from other Anti-Slavery friends.

For eight successive years the Ladies Anti-Slavery Society of this city, has furnished refreshments for those attending the Annual Meeting of the State Society. These reunions around our Anti-Slavery board have been so pleasant, that we are confident that our members of that Society feel themselves more than repaid for their labour and expense. We thank our hearers, but still entreat them not to weary in well-doing.

Thompson, S. R. Ward, and others, have lectured in the city and State, profitably to the cause, we trust.

For a statement of the financial condition of this Society, see the Treasurer's Report. It should be stated that one source of revenue has been closed the past year. The nett proceeds of the Annual Fair, held in this city, were only forty dollars. At the time of holding the Fair the weather was inclement, and several of our most efficient helpers disabled by sickness. However, we hope to do better another year.

A word as to the operations of the "Fugitive Slave Law." No one from this State has been carried back to Slavery by it; but many, through fear, have been constrained to flee into Canada. At least fifty have gone from Providence and vicinity, many of them heads of families. They have sacrificed their business, their property; forsaken home, kindred, friends, and friends.

parents from children. Thus we are made to see that Slavery does really rend asunder what God has joined together. This law has made us realize that the North has something to do with Slavery. Let the cry of the poor go up to Heaven against the perpetrators of this infamous deed. God never disregarded such a cry. Tell it to our citizens, that Rhode Island whose founders were exiles for liberty's sake—that Rhode Island can no longer afford security, protection, and

home, to the children of cruelty and oppression. And yet, we have been spared the humiliation of our sister States, Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania, but how soon our time may come we know not. *When* it comes, be it sooner or later, may there be found in all our citizens the heart and spirit of a Williams, a Greene, a Barton, a Hopkins, a heart and spirit which will affect a result not unworthy the descendants of these Patriarchs.

Of the political parties (Whig and Democratic) of this State, we can only say, that the signs of promise concerning them are not very promising. The Whig Party seems to be fast going to destruction; whether the Democratic Party will learn a lesson of wisdom remains to be seen. If it will love compromise and cringe to Slavery, it will soon go to destruction; if not, sooner the better.

their money, their labour; to draw back *note* is to lose all that we have done; is to acknowledge defeat, and to say that error is mightier than truth. Let each one, then, the coming year, do much more than heretofore. Do his utmost. The *Office* must be sustained, Publications must be furnished and circulated, fugitives must be aided, agents employed; say, friends, shall be done, or shall we turn our sign to the wall?

Before we close this Report it should be noticed that *death* has again invaded our little band. One who, for many years, has always been present at our Anniversary, is with us no more. Her earnest labours for the emancipation of her countrymen are ended. Herself a member of that class whose colour is their crime, it is a truth it may be said none felt more deeply the wrongs and burdens of her people than Sophia PECK. But she has passed to that world where no handicaps and all are free.

AMARANCY PAINE, Secretary.

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THE ARGUMENT.—The Correspondent at Plymouth writes:—  
And why?—Anti-Slavery pickets and stealings.—  
Fourth of July, Liberty and "our Country's Bird."  
—The Crown in Eggle's feathers—Fast days—  
The Devil's Dish—The Sundays debauched—  
Festamental worship—The Correspondent trembleth  
at the other Fast days—The Plymouth Meeting—  
Whiting and Seats of Learning—Mr. Burlingame  
at Samsom—'Christ's Church on the green'—  
The President's Elys—Their magnetic influence—  
Mr. Edmund Quincy—The Correspondent withholdeth  
his high and goodly gift—Opinion of him, and  
of his friends finding himself in good company—  
"Phillips' Speech"—The Correspondent denounceth  
and criticizeth it—He censures the harsh language of  
the Abolitionists—Where we went at night and what  
we did—The Bazaar—Shut out of Faneuil Hall—  
Hay and Wither—The Correspondent exulteth the May  
and Aldermen—The Bazaar turns to the Gentiles—  
Assembly Hall, what and where it is—Success this  
far, &c. &c. &c.

PLYMOUTH, Dec. 21, 1851.

Your Boston Correspondent, as you may perha

gather from the date of this, has made a pilgrimage from that city which he illustrates by his letters to the City of Refuge of the Pilgrims. You will remember that when the Pilgrim Society dropped the day, several years since, the Abolitionists picked it up, as they have done several other little things of the sort, and appropriated it to their own use. Now, there is the Fourth of July, a day on which it is clearly impertinent to say anything about Liberty, excepting in her American masquerading gear—that day those pestilent fellows have laid violent hands on, and make no bones of talking about her in the most unbecoming and ungentlemanlike manner. They even take that occasion to strain our glorious "country's bird" of his eagle's feathers and demonstrate, with as little mercy as Professor Agassiz showed to poor Mr. Gliddon's Mummy, that it is, after all, nothing but a racial carrion crow. The Fast Days, Regular and Special, when the people, or would think, might be allowed to enjoy unmolested the luxury which we are assured the Devil himself (who admitted, on all hands, to be a perfect gentleman) rushes with a peculiar gusto, I mean

"The pride that spurs humility," even those hallowed hours are not free from the polluting breath of the Abolitionists, who go about comparing it with what the Lord has said of "the Pharisee which He hath chosen," as if that had anything to do with it! Sundays, we all know, "shine no Sabbath-lays to them." Comfortable, well-to-do citizens and their wives and daughters are disturbed in their enjoyment of the worship of their best clothes, and of their quiet naps, by the consciousness that, in some neighboring Town Hall or School-house there is a set of impertinent fellows denying their Christian character, and, perhaps, taking the name of their minister in vain. In short, I should not be surprised to find these pious pounding down, like harpies, on Washington's Birthday, the Fourth of March and the Anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans.

(I., in his turn, had Frederick, Prince of Wales; George III. quarreled with the prince afterwards George IV. and he, when Prince Regent, quarreled with the Princess Charlotte So it is with the dynasty of Tories: the men in possession of the regalia have the lawful heir they say of them, with Rufus Choate, in Faneuil Hall, that they "are men who, from the Declaration of Independence and Gospel of Jesus Christ, (INFORMOUSLY INFER THE DUTY OF IMMEDIATE EMANCIPATION)" He said, quoting Mr. Emerson, "I believe, 'had Webster lived in '78, he would have been a Tory. That, while building the sepulchres of John Hancock and Samuel Adams, he fails to discuss the Hancock and Adamses of his own day." When wicked laws are made, those men taught the example of disobedience. The Rescuers of Shadrach, the men who fought the Battle of Christians and who carried the Syracuse Barracoon, are the legitimate offspring of John Hancock, of Samuel Adams and of the Revolution, and of the Boston Convention of 1780.

You will be pained to hear that such sentiments as these actually "brought down the house." There were just hisses enough to show that patriotism is not yet wholly extinct in Plymouth. Mr. Garrison concluded the evening with a speech which seemed to make an impression, and which, to judge from appearances, expressed his real sentiments, however wild and violent. It is strange that these people cannot learn to be wise.

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it is strange that these people cannot learn to be wise  
in their generation, and to cease from saying such very  
disagreeable things, in so uncommonly unpleasant  
way. Doth not molasses catch more flies than vinegar?  
Have we not Tasso's authority for saying, that if a bitter  
medicine is to be administered to a sick child, the  
lip of the cup should be touched with honey? Have we  
not ample assurance that all that is necessary to pre-  
vail on the Slaveholders to let their slaves go, is, to ask  
if of them in a polite and courteous manner? But  
if obstinacy is so strong, as to seek ridiculous fallacies

there's no use in talking to such people. I know well from my own experience. So we must "let them e'en gang their ain gate," as the Scotch say. After the adjournment, an inconceivable multitude repaired to the hospitable house of the President, where they were accommodated in a most miraculous manner, which would have done honour to the House of Our Lady of Loretto itself. They who are acquainted with the character of the host, and of the guests, need not be told that after a brief season of serious and solemn deliberation, we retired at an early hour, so as to be prepared for the duties of to-day. I have remained at home this morning for the purpose of composing this valuable epistle, while the rest are engaged in the public services of the day. The rigours of the Mail-service will prevent me from conducting you and your readers to the conclusion of the whole matter. But, perhaps, you have had enough already.

The Bazaar is now in the full tide of success. You know that the Mayor and Aldermen not only shut the door of Faneuil Hall against the Bazaar, this year, but slammed it in its face. For the first time, I imagine, since the Hall was, it was refused the moment the petition was read, without the usual civility of referring it to the Committee on Public Meetings. But, then, the unlucky wights were smarting under the application of the toe of Mr. Webster's boot (for all they had licked it so clean) and their noses yet tingled from the emphytic twerks he had administered for their refusal of the Hall to him; and a peace-offering being necessary, they naturally laid hold of the first victim that came to hand, the savour of which they thought would be sweet in his nostrils. So the Fair, being rejected of Faneuil Hall, turned to the Gentiles. That is to say, it went to the Worcester Railway Corporation and was permitted, with (and for) a proper consideration to occupy "a large upper chamber" over the Station, commonly known as Assembly Hall. It is the same large and handsome hall in which the parties banquet to Mr. Thompson was held. It is of great size and well proportioned. The goods, which were never more abundant or more elegant, have a much better exposure than on any former occasion. The attendance has been very good and the receipts of the two first days equal to those of the corresponding ones last year; which, considering the extreme coldness of the weather and the fact that the place was new and unfamiliar, was certainly an omen of good success. Further particulars hereafter—D. V.

[illegible]

BY PARKER FILLBURY AND LEWIS FORD.

DEAR FRIEND GAY: Your remarks in the last Standard about the lecturers, who fail to report their operations, were true and just, and would have been timely, had you made them a good while ago. My own sins in this matter have been great enough—greater than they would have been, had other agents sinned less. My reports of meetings have been few and short—fewer and shorter than they would have been; but—as other agents scarcely reported at all, I feared the charge of egotism and self-importance, should I swell the example thus set me, especially by the older, more experienced lecturers in the warfare.

as well as slier and better soldiers. Our invaluable friend, Lewis Ford, of Abington, Mass., and myself, are now holding a series of meetings in Herkimer County. We commenced at Rockton (formerly Little Falls,) a week ago. Our first meeting consisted of ourselves, making two, and an audience of one, being *three in all!* This was on Saturday, and in the largest place in the County except one. On Sunday, during the day, we numbered about seventy-five, and in the evening a hundred. The only opposi-



Messrs. Parker Pillsbury and Lewis Ford, were in the following places in Horkimer, Otsego and Madison Counties, evenings during the week, and usual hours on Sunday.

Cedarville,	Dec. 27
Winfield,	" 29
Jerusalem,	Jan. 1
Exeter Hollow,	" 3
Burlington Flats,	" 6
Leonardsville,	" 10
Unadilla Forks,	" 18
Monticello,	

The friends in the above named places, are requested to give notice and make the necessary arrangements for the meetings.



